OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. Price Tunan Carry Pan Corr, or Electrical Carry Pan and, papeals to the Carrier, and melled to Superflers me Freet Chara ros Two Monras, invariably in advence for the period ordered.
Advantaments meerled at the usual races. A liberal

at made for extended insertious. Te Correspondents. n police can be taken of Anonymous Communical street is inconded for laserties, unst be authoris for same and aidress of the writer—not necessari incutes, but as a guarantee for the good faith out undertake to return rejected Communications

To Advertisers. Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Swamme Taranaray compelling is to so to press at an early aper, we argently request that advertisements may be handed to as soon as 10 orders, if possible, to secure that are leastful to all of our collions

PRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1834.

THE PRINCIPLE OF NATIONALITY. Many persons who talk very flippantly about the war really do not understand what they are alking about. They deplore the whole Using as a most terrible national affliction. In that they are quite right. They wish the strife were ended and the country restored to its original tranquitity and prosperity. In that they are joined by all 1- 'te people of the North of all political opinions and a tachments, But

when they condemn the war in the about... when they cry out against " simply on the that principle that war is wrong, per se, and that nothing what wrong, per so, and that col. d speak like philosophers, rather than men; like angels, rather than the mortal beings who are much lower than the angels.

War, no doubt, is herrible. Even a beathen writer, in referring to it, exclaimed, "bella, bella, horriaa bella!" Nor can it be expected highly civilized age will regard the fearful physical and moral evils of war with any feeling of favor. War, for its own sake, can and should find no sympathy in a human breast. But there are evils even greater than the evil of war, and it becomes sensible men, and even Christian men, to draw a distinction between a war that is not just, and a war that is warranted by motives and objects which may justily even its fearful consequences, or, at least, render them tolerable, for the sake of the great ends of social and political happiness which war alone can rescue from destruction.

But there are sentimentalists who never can separate a means from its purpose; who never can accommodate their metaphysical theories and concelts to the practical affairs and necesalties of actual life. When they speak of war, they contemplate only its shocking conflict and carnage. They see only the frightful collision of embattled ranks; the heaps of dead and dying men stretched out upon the ensanguined field, and they think of the widows and orphans created by the merclless slaughter of the last battle. But they are unpractical famers, who revolt instinctively from all violence whatever, without perceiving that all the best victories which Christian civilization, in the last few centuries, has won over barbarism, have been achieved by means of the mailed band of war.

And, now that we are engaged in the dreadful civil contest that has so unhappily divided and convulsed our country, what is the paramount idea that should impress our minds and reconcile us to the conflict? Not the love of military glory; not the low ambition of gaining success in a mere game of physical strength or moral pluck. Triumph won in any such struggle would be not only worthless, but dishonorable. But in this war a nation is striving for its life against Rebellion.

The Government is fighting for the principle of nationality. We are endeavoring to uphold the inestimable principle that the laws of a State are supreme, until altered or repealed by the popular will that made them, and that unless they are maintained in their rightful authority, the fundamental principle of all government is effectually subverted and destroyed. Therefore, the war should be supported for the sake of its object, and foreign powers abould not interfere with an Administration which is fighting the battle of legitimate authority against rebellion.

NEGLECTING THE RUDIMENTS. We said the other day that our schools and colleges do not teach thoroughly the rudiments of English education. We say now that they ere equally deficient as respects instruction in the elementary principles of morality. American youth are not only not properly taught how to read, write, and speak their mothertongue correctly, but they are not made to understand the difference between right and wrong in buman conduct. There was a period when these lessons in ethics were imparted at home by parents, and men had the foundations of their character laid broad and deep in those precepts of virtue learned at the mother's knee. But that age, in a great measure, has passed. With comparatively rare exceptions, boys are not now, as they once were, brought up at home, and indoctrinated in those great fundamental ideas of personal integrity which lie at the basis of all true manliness.

That kind of wholesome and radical breeding has of late days gone almost entirely out of practice. The patriarchal system of discipline is fallen into disuse among modern heads of families, who have no time and no taste for this most important of all domestic and, we might say, social duties.

What with the ignorance and necessities of the poor, and the absorbing cares and frivolities of the rich and well-informed classes, children now-a-days are left very much to pick up their morals in the street, and with such examples and associations as they meet there, it is no matter for wonder that they grow up with very corrupt natures and very loose notions of decency and honor. Their manners, of course, correspond with their vitiated feelings and false conceptions of propriety.

The effect of this sad want of judicious training is manifest in many striking illustrations. One remarkable fact is, that the youth of half a century ago no longer exists as one of a class. That phase of humanity is one of those antiquities which this fast age has almost completely abolished and thrust away amid the cast-off rubbish of the past. Childhood passes now by a leap to manhood; and the intermediate stage, which once formed a long interval of modest diffidence, of gentle and reserved demeanor, of respectful deference to superiors in years and wisdom, and every generous and pure impulse inculcated by a thorough process of careful, home-enforced discipline and subordination, is obliterated. Boys are no longer boys, according to any right understanding of that period of life. They affect all the airs and privileges, all the assured bearing and colloquial tone of men. A little fellow of fifteen is tricked out in boots, and surtouts, and neckties, and standing collars; he even sports a watch and chain, and walks with a cane; he wears whiskers and a moustache, smokes, chews, and swears, I

Contraction and Phi-ophilips pell-open-dream

Evening Telegraph lounges at the theatre, ogles the ladles at the opera, takes his appetlishing toddy at tashionable bars, frequents billiard saloons, circa dir. ners at the juvenile club up town, drives his two-forty nag on the trotting course, votes Horace a bore, Euclid a wretched old heathen, avows a sovereign contempt for the anxious admonitions of his good-natured but verdant mamma, and laughs over his cups with his jolly young companions at the reproofs of his father, whom he facetiously calls "the old governor." This picture may be, perhaps, overdrawn slightly, but we nevertheless present it as a fair type of the boy of our era, which any one may every day recognize in the streets of an American city, or at places of public resort. Here, then, is a monstrous abortion-a ferring of the course of nature-and it obviously comes of deficient or victors education. Men with families to bring up are too much engressed with business and moneymaking to spare any adequate portion of time and thought to home responsibilities and duties. Mothers are, on the other hand, so occupied with shopping, and dressing, and isiting, and entertaining and being entertained, that they cannot snatch sufficient leisure from fastrionable dissipation to mark the follies or vices of a child, and give them salutary correction.

The teacher in the public school, or the professor at college, thinks it no part of his office to cultivate the heart of his pupil, and refore gives no heed to the matter. So

contact at home and the that, between the Mary neglect at the acadelay, the boy gets his moral education under the tuition of the young bullies and blashphemers of the playground and the streets and alleys o. the town. Of course, he is forward and quarrels, 'me; is fond of oaths and fights; spurns at all restraint, and is impatient of authority; insults that the lesst cultivated of the people of this his tutor; disregards his parents; grows conceited and overbearing; learns to deceive; to take mean advantage of others; becomes selfish in disposition; impudent in manner; irritable and resentful; and, in short, loses all native simplicity and generosity of temper.

> eceived the September number of this excellent periodical. It is filled with choice and ably writen articles, upon various subjects nearly allied to the operations of the Army and Navy. Among the articles we observe a biographical sketch of the late lamented Brigadier-General Alexander Haves, of Pennsylvania, which is alone worth the price of the magazine. Charles B. Richardson, New York, is the publisher; Professor Henry Coppee, of Philadelphia, is the editor. W. B. Zeiber, No. 106 S. Third street, has the magazine on sale, and for subscription.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATER.-A very large, fashionable, and intelligent indience attended this theatre last evening to witness the erformance of the capital old comedy of the Jealous Wife this comedy was written by George Colman, and was prothe latter half of the eighteenth coutury. Mr. Garifek de-

The author of the play cays in his preface to the first edition that "The use that has been made in this comed) of Fielding's admirable novel of "Tom Jones," must be obfour to the most ordinary reader. Some hints have also seen taken from the account of Mr. and Mrs. Program n No. 212 at d No. 216 of the Specialar, and the short scene d'Charles's intexication, at the end of the third act, is actly an imitation of the behavior of 'Syrus,' much in he same circumstances, in the Adelphi of Torrence there are also some traces of the character of the Jenhau Wife in one of the latter papers of the Commissione. We give below the casts of the play in 1780, 1854, and

Characters. Brury Lane. Arch Street, Arch Street, 1790.

Mr. Oakley... Mr. Bensley Mr. Wheatley Mr. Carden Major Oakley. Mr. Baddeler Mr. J. Drew Mr. Griffith's Charles. Mr. Baddeler Mr. J. Drew Mr. Griffith's Charles. Mr. Hartyme Mr. Dohman Mr. Denaids'n Mrs. Russet... Mr. Aleken Mr. Theyer Mr. Robson Sir H. Beagie Mr. H. Palmer Mr. F. Drew Mr. Robson Lord Trinket. Mr. Dodd Mr. Bowers Mr. Marlower Capt. O'Cutter Mr. Moody Mr. Hall Mr. Green Mrs. Oakley. Miss Farren Mrs. J. Drew Mrs. J. Drew Lard Freedow Mrs. Hopkins Miss Kindow Mrs. J. Drew Lard Freedow Mrs. Hopkins Miss Kindow Mrs. J. Drew Hart J. Drew Mrs. Remaie Miss Remard Miss Prico Mr. James Carden performed the part of "Mr. Oakley in a most acceptable and finished style, and he has alin a most acceptable and finished style, and he has already made a very favorable impression upon the people

s Philadelphia. He deserves the more credit for this exas been accustomed to the juvenile walks of tracedy and Mrs. John Drew as "Mrs. Oakley" did not give us so ntural easy, and graceful a rendition of the cha-oter as we could desire. It is true the changes are udden and the difficulties great, but in overcoming these and seting the part of an accomplished, high-spirited lady if quality, the driftle produces the grandest and most tratifying effects. To succeed well in this character

of quality, the erricle produces the gravitest and most ratifying effects. To succeed well in this character would be a dramatic triumb that but few could attain. Mr. Griffiths give us our beau ideal of "Major Cakley." In the smallest details, he will as in the hisner dights, he evinced a thorough approciation of the part, and presented it in an east and pleasant manner. Mr. Bornadson did not look like "Charles," and his acting was an unpleasant should say, if we except the tipay some, which was well-excepted. Mr. Bornadson's how soones were neither incid, natural, nor faullier. Mr. Robom a. "Air Harry Bennie" seemed to think his part a secondary one, and did not appear his trius at say time. Mr. Marlowe as "Lord Trinket" was just the stiff, tidiculous, explains the surformation of Mr. Marlowe as "Lord Trinket" was just the stiff, tidiculous, explains the surformation of the draws so admirably for us, and Mr. Green did very well as "Captain et Cutter, Mrs. Thayer as "Lady Freelove" was contred in everything, as usual. Missifical Frice as "Harriot" was cold unappreciative, and num passioned. The parts so the of the simplest, yet most outland parts were acceptably presented.

Mrs. Drew deserves the expectant tanks of our theatrecoing people for presenting these exactions and rate old comecies in such blessing style. In no other city of the fluided States are these rate monuments of dramatic literature produced; and while Philadelphia is aboved the flavor due to all, we have them acted in a decorous und other admirable manner.

To stipt, for Mrs. Drew's benefit, alse will appear in

n admirable manner -night, for Mrs. Drew's bonefit, she will appear in ridan Knowles' delightful comedy of the Love Chase, in Grist to the Mrit. VINING BOWERS,-We are glad to notice the arrival of this favorite comedian. We hope soon to welame him once more on our boards.

THE CAPTURE OF ATLANTA.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OWN ACCOUNT. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8 .- In answer to a request that Major-General SHERMAN would give us details of his late operations before Atlanta, in order to mience he cavils of these who, in the absence or particulars, were denying that these operations were on the whole a Federal success, we have received the in-

ATLANTA, Sept. 7th, 1864,-On the 25th of August pursuant to a plan of which the War Department had been unly advised, I lest the Twentieth Corpe at the Chaltahoochee britge, and with the balance of the army I drew off from the siege and using some considerable artifice to mislead the enemy, I moved rapidly south and reached the West Point Ratiroid, car sairborn, on the 27th, and broke up tweive miles of it. When moving east my right approached the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro and my lett near

Rough and Ready.

The enemy attacked the right wing of the army of the Tennessee and was completely beaten, on the lst, and during the combat I pushed the left of the entre rapidly on the railroad above and between Rough and Ready and Jonesboro'. On the 1st of september we broke up about eight miles or the Macon road and turned on the enemy at Jonesboro', assaulted him and his lines, and carried

them, capturing Brigadier-General Gonman and about two thousand prisoners, with eight guns and

Night alone prevented our capturing all of Han-Din's Corps, which escaped south that night
The same night, Hood, in Atlanta, finding all his raffroads broken and in our possession, blew up his ammunition, 7 locomotives and 80 cars, and evacuated Atlanta, which, on the next day, Sept. 2d. was occupied by the corps left for that purpose. Major-General SLOCUM, commanding, we following the retreat of the Rebel Army to near Lovojoy's Station, thirty miles south of Atlanta, where, finding it would not pay to assault, as we had already the great object of the campaign, wis.: Atlanta, the army gradually and lessurely returned to Atlanta, and it is now en-camped eight miles south of the city, and to-morrow

will move to the camps appointed.

1 am now writing in Atlanta, so I could not be uneasy in regard to our position. We have as the result of this quick, and, as I think, well executed movement, twenty-seven guns, over three thousand prisoners, and have buried over four hundred Rebel lend, and left as many wounded who could not be

The Rebels have lost, besides the important city of Atlanta, stores, at least 500 dead, 2500 wounded, and 3000 prisoners, whereas our aggregate loss will not foot up 1500. If that is not success, I don't know what is.

(Signed) WE. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

EXTRAOTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION-THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PLATFORM—THE MORAL—THE SOUTH NEVER HAVING MORE NEED OF VIGILANT LEADERS AND A CONSCRIPTION, STO.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 5 As there is at least a chance of the Yankes As there is at least a chance of the Yankees election in November giving that nation McClellan for President, and Pendleton for Vice President, it becomes well worth while to examine carefully the document which they call a "platform," basis of the intended policy of the Democratic party, in case of their succeeding to the Government. Inasmuch as we are at war with that country, and the chief controversy between its parties is upon the maintenance of this very war, and the heat was of moments the area. and on the best way of presecuting the same, if it is to be presecuted at all—we have, unhappily, a nearer interest in their approaching election than we should wish to feel in any of the con-

cerns of that people forever more.

The "platform" is prepared with care, as these documents usually are. It may turn out to be cually the programme or scheme of the Adears to come; and we are much concerned in orming a clear idea of what this document, verbinge apart, really means and what it does not mean. The first and leading idea is that the party and its candidates "achiere with unswerv-ing idelity to the Union," which they pronounce to be "equally conducive to the welfare of all the States, Northern and Southern;" thus undertakog to judge of what conduces to the weifare, not mly of the States represented in that Couren-ion, but also of those which are now the Con-

Democrats cannot bear-no more than Abolt. Democrats cannot bear—no more than Abolition—to look upon this as a foreign land. They cannot live without us. With—taut us, they singular ardor of attachmen—Here is a most reciprocated, cannot be at, which, though undain and even—cooled! The studied disduces not ab—pagnance of the beloved object as ware—at this passion a whit; and it glows as ware—it is possion a whit; and it glows at Hitherto, under the Lincoin regime, our adorers have paid court to us but roughly; they have wowed us as the tiger woos his bride. But McClellan and Fendleton—as appears from a subsequent part of the platform—promise to be lovers of milder mood.

They propose to take a hint from the parable of the Traveler, the North Wind, and the Sun. This closh of Confederate Independence cannot be blown off by the rudest blasts of Boreas; on

the contrary, the traveler only wraps it more closely around him. But the sun, after March 16. It is to beam with so gracious a warmth that the traveler is expected to fing his cloak off upon the traveler is expected to fing his cloak off upon the roads, de, as a soldier, on a hot march, sometimes flings. It is overcost. The platform declares that "immedias, efforts should be made for a cesthat "immedias, efforts should be made for a cesthat "immedias, his overcost. This is a carefully calculated expression. It is now that the Government of that nation can brack about a cessation of that nation can brack about a cessation. as well as Abolitionists ment of that nation can bris about a cessation of hostilities at any moment, without any effort at all; it is only ceasing, upon the part from the hostilities upon us, and all hostilities cease on the

But the framers of the "platform" take care to ntimate that this is not what they mean—the "cessation of hostilities" which they seek is to be expressly with a view to the ultimate conven-tion of all the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States"—meaning union of the Con-federate with the Federal States. If a cossation of hostilities is to be proposed, even with this "view," we cannot see that any effort is required; the Federal Government could, at any time, stop the war and invite a convention of what they call all the States; but, in short, the use of the word "effort" proves that the consation of hostilities they contemplate is not only with this view, but upon this condition—the condition that the Confederate *tates agree to come into the Convention, and be bound by it, or in some other peaceable way place themselves once more "on the basis of the Federal Union." Now, to bring about a cessation of hostilities upon these conditions may certainly require an effort, and the word is not

This platform, then, does not pledge the new Administration, if it come into power, to stop the war, nor so much as to suspend hostilities for a single moment; but only to make efforts to induce the Confederate States to come into Convention for the restoration of the "Union," that is, cention for the restoration of the "Union," that is, to submit as a condition of even an armistice.

One paragraph of this document declares that the object of the Democratic party is not only to preserve the Union, but also "the rights of the States unimpaired." But it is sufficiently clear that among these rights of the States they do not count the right of secession, masmuch as they do not even once hint throughout their "platform", but there can be any near victorial.

form" that there can be any peace without Union, and especially as they have nominated for President the man who committed the very first and most conspicuous outrage upon States rights and sovereignty by throwing into prison the whole Legislature of Maryland on the mere suspicion that it was about to take that State out of the Union.

But it is also evident that among the State rights they wish to preserve is not reckoned the right of eccession, from this further circumstance, that in the resolution condemning Lincoln's "nsurpation of dangerous powers not granted by the constitution, and the subversion of the civil by the military law in States not in insurrection," they imply that there are States in insurrection namely, these Confederate States ; and that in these there can be no objection to such assump ought to be subverted by the military. Therefore, nothing can be plainer than that the Caicago Democrats, like the Baltimore Republicans, deny the right of secession, hold these States to be in insurrection (that, is rebellion), and dechie that our citizens have no civil rights, and ought to be ruled by military law. The difference between them is not a difference of principle, but of expediency only; like the difference between the sun and the wind—the storm having been tried and having failed, it is the sun's turn-but one way or other the cloak must come off.

It is true that these "platforms" may be considered rather as temporary instruments and agencies for simply getting into power, than as precise and binding engagements of political action. It is also true that some at least of the supporters of these nominations are well known to be warm advocates of peace, Union or no Union; some of them even going the length of maintaining the right of a State to secede. It may further be adoitted that if all the Yankee nation resembled McClellan and Pendleton, Seymour and Vallan-digham, and if such men had continued to hold the Government of the old Union, there might

never have been any secession at all.

All this may be so; but in the meantime it is important for us to remember that in their authorized declaration of principles they do call us in-surgents (or Rebels); do deny us, while in "inthe rights of States and all other surrection." the rights of States and all other rights whatsoever, and do not breathe the faintest hint of even an armistice, except upon the terms of our coming into Convention with them on the basis of the "Union."

The only practical moral we can draw from all this is, that the Confederate States never had now need these of an effective army and a dilli-

more u gent need of an effective army, and a diligent conscription, and vigilant leaders, and all men to the front, than they have at this hour.

ALLEGED DEPEAT OF A UNION PORCE NEAR CLA-RENDON, ARKANSAS,

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer, Kept. ii. Washington, Ark., July 15.—Brigadler-General Shelhy, commanding a portion of the Confederate cavalry of this Department, recently defected the Federal General Carr, in an engagement on White river, near Clarenton. The Yankee force numbered, according to a Liste Rock paper, three thousand men. Official depatches from Sh. by place his loss at thirty-one nilled and wounded, and the gnemy's at two homes. stilled and wounded, and the enemy's at two hun-dret and lifty or three hundred.

Shelby had before this blockaded Walte river and captured a gunboat. Recruits are reported

to be joining him in large numbers.

Oeneral Stand Watte captured, a few days ago, a steamboat laden with valuable stores, about seventy miles above Fort Smith, bound to Fort seventy miles above Fort Smith, bound to Fort Gibson. He is now operating in the Cherokee Nation and on the borders of Northwestern Arkansas and Southwestern Missouri. The Yan-kees have found, in the Indian country, as well as in other sections of what they reputs "con-quered territory," after they have succeeded in plundering and devastating the country, driving out the women and children, disagreeable and uncomfortable homes.

A REBEL CONFESSION .- We find the following paragraph in the Richmond Enquirer of the 3d Instant :

"General Jno. H. Winden.—This officer, well known in this city, has been removed from com-mand at the post of Andersonville, Ga., we learn, for 'incapacity and inhumanity to prisoners.' This paragraph amounts to a confession of the truth of all the charges which have been made in relation to the inhuman treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville. Fessibly, now that Winder is removed, their confinement may be made more

CONFINED AT HAND LABOR .- Major George E Shearer, formerly of this city, has been convicted and sentenced by court martial to be confined at hard labor for a period of fifteen years, as a guerilla. The Prosident has approved the sentence, and Fort Delaware designated as the place of confinement.—Frederick Examiner. -A new Protestant Association has been formed

in Scotland, "to oppose all legislative measures which tend to raise up the Papal hierarchy as a legally endowed and established body within the

appoints per apply to 10 1000

How,they do Business in the British War According to the following description, given by the British Army and Navy Register, the persons employed in the War Office in London are

"At the risk of being considered tedious, we will give a sketch of 'life' in the War Office between the hours of ten and four. Let us enter the room before us; it looks cool, and there is a screen in the corner which will effectually conceal us, while we make our observations, from the eyes of the officials who sit at those four square mahogany desks. It is just twenty with the roots of the conceal us, who were those four square mahogany desks. It is just twenty with the roots of the conceal the context of the four square mahogany desiss. It is just twenty minutes must ten, so we may expect those worthes immediately. All here is one. He is a quiet old gentlemen, dressed in black, with a winte neck tie; be hangs up his coat, but, and umbrella, takes his seat in an arm chair, and gridually falls asleep. While we have been describing him the other clerks have entered the room, and are preparing for the arduous duties of the day. 'Another dan,' says a young gentleman looking at the successful of a letter bound. man, looking at the superscription of a letter be has just taken from off his desk. 'Confound the man, this is the third letter I have received from him in four days.' He puts down the note, and pours some water into the tumbler containing the resented which peeps through his button hot when he is out of effice. He yawns, sits de wan dezily glances at the Times.

"I say, observes an individual with a horse, the reserves of his a horse, the reserves of his a second s

shoe pin placed in the centre of h' scarf, 'Old Muddle has gone to sleep; don' you think we ought to wake him up and no' dout the report?' Mr. Muddle opens his eyes with a start, muranurs mething about a lone with a start, murmurs witch he signs and sounds to the head of the department by a presenger. During the next hour and a half there is a dead silence in the room. and a half there is a dead silence in the room. All the gentlemen (with the exception of the chief, who is downg over a a minute paper), are hard at work at the Times. At last the young possessor of the rosebud rises from his desk with a sigh of relief and yawns. Mr. Firs-Twaddle, says the chief clerk, suddenly, don't you think you might try a little indexing? An, that's rather a good idea, replies he subordinate, seeing a way to kill time; give me the book. The book is given, and Firs Twaddle tries a little indexing. He soons gets tred of the occupation, draws a caricature of his chief on some blotting, paper, looks at the clock, and leisurely puts on his cost, rosebud, and hat. Going to post a letter, he observed at the door of the room. He pays his boson friend Frank Nomind a visit on his way to the hall, and the two young gentlemen pays his bosom friend Frank Nomind a visit on his way to the hall, and the two young gentlemen together leave for the Park. The individual with the horseshes scarfpin now produces a dutch-oven and a pork chop. Assisted by the other clerk, who rejoices in a long beard and a rough head of hair, he cooks the meat at the official fire. The banquet is then served on a dirty towel. 'I say, Wilkings,' says he of the horseshos, 'I think I shall bring a Soyer.' 'Capital thing, sir, when I was down in Wayselckshipe' reading. Wilkings was down in Warwickshire, replies Wilkings, found it of great use."
"The merits of Warwickshire and the charms

"The merits of warwickshire and the charms of sporting are then discussed for an hour, when a messenger, holding a paper in his hand, enters the room. 'What do you want?' is the abrupt inquiry of Wilkings. 'Mr. Brownley, sir, says can be have 22s., 164th Foot, 994.' 'No, he can't have it until Tuesday,' replies the clerk, and then continues an anecdote he has been relating—'so the squire told him to lie still, tonched the mare with the struct and cleared the distribution below. with the spur, and cleared the ditch like a bird. A capital leap, the man with the horseshee observe: but when I was down in Devonshire I—, and the anecdote of Witkings is trumped. Mr. Fitz.Ta addle now returns from his promenade He divide s his afternoon into three portions; the first he devotes to holding levees attended by Frank Nomin', the second to vawning, and the third to a lite indexing. Mr. Wilkings employs his time in writing the Town Talk, for the Bunkumville Mercta , and the gentleman in the scarpin, having nothin, particular to do, repe-ruses the Times. The appell hand of the clock sleggishly moves towards four, and when it points to that hour the room is described."

-The following is an interesting description

given by a late English traveller of the manner in which divine service is performed in the Pro-testant church of Elsinore in Denmark:— "The service was opened by the clerk, a middle-aged man, in plain clothes, who, standing in the middle of the siste, read a short preliminary collect and the Lord's Prayer. The clergyman all the time was kneeling at the main altar, clad in the long, flowing black robes of the Lutheran cestume, with the round stiff ruff round his neck, such as was worn by the English clergy at the rise of the Reformation. The priest's garb and the few remaining decorations of the church brought us back in imagination to the times of Edward VI or Elizabeth. The clerk's task being accom-Therough and practical instruction in BOOK. KEEPING.
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PERMANASHIP.
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of besides. plished, a psalm was sung by a chorus made up of boys only, to the accompaniment of the organ. The clergy man then stood up and offered a prayer, intoning it precisely after the fination of the Gregorian chant of Roman Catholic worship. There was then snother pealin, and another prayer, road out of the book, when the priest, stepping down from the sitar, and walking across the church, patent of pennen.

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Evening Possions after September 15. ascended the pulpit, which was at the back of the edifice, almost close under the organ. He read the gospel of the day—St. Luke cix., 41-48—all through, then preached for about half an hour, taking the whole of the eight verses as his text. He was a tall, dignified man, with a lofty brow, hollow cheeks, and high cheek-bones, with deep-sunken eyes, with an earnest accepte commanding expression of councheck-bones, with deep-sinken eyes, with an earnest, ascetic, commanding expression of countenance. He had a line, mellow voice, a calm, impressive tone and manner, a simple, yet somewhat grand emphasis, with a frequent toss of the head, and a high and mighty, yet not forbidding nor ungraceful gesture. He was no bad impersonation of a minister of the God of mercy as well as justice, bland and majestic, chiding and pitying, chastising and loving at the same time. He addressed his flock sometimes as 'Belova'. he addressed his flock sometimes as 'Beloved souls,' occasionally as 'Dear brethren,' and 'Fellow-Christians.' The attention, silence, and apparent devotion of the assembly were throughout most exemplary. The sermon being concluded, the clergyman once more crossed the church in all its length, and took up his former station at the took of the star. He again intoned two short the foot of the altar. He again intoned two short collects, or prayers, alternated with psalms sung by the choir, and reascended the pulpit only to call down heaven's blessings upon bis flock and di-miss them. The whole service was over soon after eleven o'clock."

FOWERS-COX.—On the 7th inst. by the Rev. T. A. Fernicy. No. 1913 N. Front street. Mr. ROBERT E. BOWERS to Mas ELINOR H. COX., all of this city. CELESKEY-FRIDERICI.—On the 7th Inst., by the Rev. Thos. J. Allen, Mr. JOSEPH CELESKEY to Miss AMELIA PRIDERICI. ENGLE BOBERTS.—In Camden, N. J., on the 28th of August, 1864, by Rev. Jos H. Swain, Mr. JOSIAH C. ENGLE of Glendale to Miss ANNIE REBECUA, damphre of Charles F. Roberts of Mariton, N. J. Camin papers please copy.

JONES - WALSH. - On the 8th inst, at the Fifth Rapital Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden circles by the Rev. Reuten Jeffres C. M. JONES, or White Co. M. JONES, or White Co. M. JONES, or Philadelphile.

MACARICAL-BLUMMER.—On the 8th mst., at the
residence of the bride's father, by the Rew, T. De Witt
Talmayo, Mr. ANDREW B. MAGARICAL to Miss JENBIET., daughter of Henry C. Blummer, Esq., all of this
city.

Died. EFAE.—After a short illness, on the 1th unst., HENRY BrAR, to the 56th year of blacke. Due notice will be given of the funeral. HRUNER.—On the 4th met. ELIZABETH B., whow if the late Wm. Bruner, in the 77th year of her air.
The relatives and iriends of the lamby are respectively invited to attend the timoral from the residence of er sin. John A. Bruner, No. 312 N. Front street on Mondae afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without highly notice, cuperal to proceed to Monament Cometery. FOWLER.—At her residence, in Elizabeth, N. J., on Westnesday, Till Inst. Mrs. MARTHA ELIZA FOWLER. doubtieve of Eliza Brevoert, and wife of Prof. O. S. Fow-ler, in the little year of her age.

RETURNED TO HIS OLD QUARTERS.—
formerly proprietor of "Our House." No. 5206 S. FOURTH
street, below Federal, announces to his friends and former
patrons that he has returned to the Old Salcon, and hopes
a return and continuages of former patrons.
An excepted Lonen day and evening. Also on hand a
choice assortment of Liquora, Ales, Cigars, and Lagor
Beer. r, in the entry car of new age.

HALLO WELL.—On the Bith inst., MARY L., daughter

the row R and Lawinia C. Halleswell.

The resultive and friends of the number are respectfully
revised to attend the funeral from the residence of his
rans parents, No. 1018 N. Fill stress, on Sattirday after
one, at 10 cheeks, without further number.

e notice will be given of the funeral Due notice will be given of the faneral.

HIGGINS.—On 8th inst. Mrs. SARAH HIGGINS, wife of flev. S. Higgins, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and Biends are respectfully invited to at end her funeral, from her late residence, No. 637 N. weifth street on Monday Jath inst., At 10 o'cacck. To receed to Lamiel Hill.

JOHNSTON.—On the Jth inst., JAS. F. JOHNSTON, 1966 46 years. aged 46 years. His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from uls late residence. No 1785 Fine street, Monday, 12th mat, at 8 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Come-FALMER.—On the 7th instant Mrs. ANN PALMER wife of Wm. Palmer, decessed, in the fortieth year o with of Ym. Falmer, decessed, in the fortieth year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foneral on faintraid, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. From the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. B. Lear, in Upper Darby, Delaware countly.

EILEY—June 10, 1864. killed by a charpednover, near Kenesaw Mountain Ga. SAML, C. BILEY, Co. E. 18th legt. F. V. Aged 23 years.

BICH.—On the 3d linst. of wounds received at Reams' station, we clook Railroad, Licuienani JOHN R. RICH, of to. E. 17th Regiment. New Jersey Yellunicers.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his functain, from the residence of his father, three miles from Camiden, on the Mooreslown Pike, on standay afternoon, 11th linet, at 1 o'clock, without in rither notice. Interment at Beshel.

ment at Bethel.

SOPER —On the 3d instant, at the Satteries Hospital.

West Philadelphia, of a wound received on the lith of August, at Deep Bottom. Ya., Corporal REUBEN SOPER, Co. G. 2d N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in the 28th year PER. Co. G. 2d N. Y. Heavy Artiflety, in the service of his country, WILLIAM STEEL, Pinh in the service of his country, WILLIAM STEEL, Pinh Artillery, U. S. A. in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral un Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence. Baring street, below Talety second, Manma. YOUNG.—On the 7th met. LIZZIE, wife of James P. Young, and second daughter of the late William Montgomer. Essi, beliast, ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited in attend her funeral, from the residence of her lineband, No. 634 Catharines atomi, on Menday near, the 12th inst. at 7 o'clock P. M., without further notice. To proceed to Woodiana Cemetery. (Bellast papers please copy au27-lm No. 1821 N. SECOND ST., Philadolphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARBYL.

MASONIC HALL,

WINDOW SHADES,

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Faste, Chocelate Caramals, Creams La Mode de
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(RITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and busi-

And received at any time.

Evening Peasions after September 15.
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Containing terms, atudents' sames (471 last year), &c.,
farnished grails on application.

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Lowest Prices in the city.

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The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the

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Has been created in the neighborhood of Minth and

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small SEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHES-

NUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN two prices of his Segars and To-

bacco, 50 per cent: on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus INFRINGING

On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM!

REPAIRING ATTRNDED TO PROMPTLY.

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Cheanut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

Ac., for sale at REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

Quick Sales.

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Medical men and others desiring to attend the course

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No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER'SNEWCHESNUTST. THEATRE. THIS EVENING,
The great remanue, unstead, pasteonimis, speciacular Mana, ALADDIN, DE THE WONDERFUL LAMP, ALADDIN, DE THE WONDERFUL LAMP. THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS, All the New and Markident Schore, Regaint Properties, Wooderby Helbert, Square Continues, Statistic Francescours, Grand Continues, Desiring Mario, Dancescours, &c., &c.

Family Maffree, Saturday Affreedom, at Inclock. Performance at 25 over cx.
Afficiation to contract Chaldren, Scients.

MRS. JOHN DREWS NEW ARCH ST. RS. JOHN BELLYS CASSIED HOUSES
THEATER—
CONTINUED SUCCIOS—CASSIED HOUSES
HENEYT OF MIS JOHN JOHN J.
THIS (FRIDAY, EVEN'N), September 2, 1864,
THIS LOVE CHASE.
Mrs. John Dreeidow Green.
Mrs. Thyror
Mr. Cardon

Wildrahr. Mrs. Thater
Wildrahr. Mr. Candon
Sir William Franchist with ORIST TO THE MILL.
To combine with ORIST TO THE MILL.
Franchis. Mrs. June Dress
A CHEAT WILL FOR SATURDAY NIGHT.
Dears open at 7. Comparise at quarter to 8.
Box Office open much to 5 a vilea.

P. & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
Professor ENGELSE, the well known Macetre, is engaged at this oppular place of resert, as the Director of a
rowerful Orsbetter, and every exceeding choice assections powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice select of rare music are given to the authorice gratuitously, auth 19t

K ENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR page of Entertainment, Nos 1024 and 1229 GRIMAN-TOWN Avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established Stycars ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and recovered, and one becomes at ractions measured by any other established one of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the tirration of Prot. F. Losse, has been enjaged, and a choice programme of Yoras and Instructural Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, sizy, and commodient, the refree times superior, and the attendants police and accommodating, action the ENRY HORNUNG, Proposition.

L'REE CONCERT SALOON.

Glorious News.—The news from all the male sy departments are most gratifying. And no less gratifying to howeverepers take intelligence that Mr. W. Ahrer, at his tamous New Yard, No. 557 N. Sinds arrest, is selling the porret and best Coal in the city at the lowest prices. Give alim a trial. Fine Old Sherry

Unsurpassed in this city,

Davis & Remanns,

Arch and Tenth. * The autorities has opened the large and commodious SALGON, with extensive SUMMER GAMDEN.

attached,
B E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STHEET AND GHRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Ordicitra, under the leadership of
Who will nightly perform a choice programme of National
and other size. and other airs.

As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge,
the progressor is determined his satisfiablement shall not
be surpassed.

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER. All Acute and Chronic Diseason cored by means of the

RETAIL DRY GOODS. A MAGNIFICENT STOCK

SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES, &c.

TWO CASES COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS. NEW STYLE FANCY SILKS.

COLORED CORDED SILKS. SPLENDID QUALITY PLAIN SILKS.

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VERY HEAVY BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS OF ALL KINDS.

One case of Plaid Irish Poplins, \$3.50. One case of Plain Irish Poplins, \$3:50. One case of magnificent quality French Poplins. One case of splendid quality German Pop-

One case of Bast De Laines, magnificent

One case of new style Corded Poplins. One case of new style Stripe Poplins. One case of plain All-wool Poplins. Two cases of All-wool Plaids. One case of Merino Plaids. Five cases of Merinoes. One case of Figured Reps.

MAGNIFICENT ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

The above all to be opened THIS MORNING, and for Sale. Wholesale and Itetali, at a small advance over Cost.

EDWIN HALL & CO., ses-infm 8t No. 26 S. SECOND STREET.

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MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at ONES & CO.'S OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE, Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets, Below Louidard, N. B.—DIAMONDES, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, for sale at Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERI-CAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which \$5000, Loan on Mortgage of City Property, as 5 per cent. for a term of years. CHARLES CHARLES they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices. THRMS-NET CASH. su7-lm

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE. 300 BALES AND 61 BAGS COTTON.

SAMUEL C. COOK, AUCTIONEER. By virine of a writ of sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me

directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best

No. 142 N. FRONT STREET, BELOW RACE. On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864. AT 12 O'CLOCK,

300 Bales and 61 Bags Cotton, Being Cargo of vessel unknown. Catalogues new ready.

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POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—
SCHENFIELSCHOOL,
For the semeral statement of Mathematics, Experimental
Science, and Natural History,
WILL RESPEN, with colleged accommodations, On MUNDAY, Suplember 12.
TECHNICAL SCHOOLS HERREN Suplember 19.

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first Bla per serio of 22 weeks. All deriventations admitted. (set der) W. WHITALIS.

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RESTANDED TO THERS'
The literate is respectfully affirm the attention of percents and goardines to their SPLECT STROUL, which will Research MONDAY, the 17th instant. FYETT TALLED FOR PRODUCT OF A STORAGES WIR DO LATEN, GREEK, AND GERMAN LANGUAGES WIR DE

Alloyded, together with the higher ESCLASH SHI NCIERS, and a thorough COMMENCIAL POTEST.

Mathematics, English Composition, and Hood-knoping ill receive pover a timestee.

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S. H.—Farents and goardisms can have free atoms to a chool room dutrill class hours, to test the progress and things the discipline of the papers.

W PRILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, Thirty-ninth and Market Streets, REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6,

Address, auff-im PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

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HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE
First Division. Pennsylvania Militia, Philadelphia
september 6, 1504

The following Coronanies of the Brigsde will assume
the at the Armony of the 1st Regiment, Buckat Street,
below Race, to receive pay for service during the SchnylRill cunty risks, in May, 1802.

FIRST REGIMENT.

A Company, Legitemant A wood Smith, commanding, on
Thursday, September 8, at 7 or lock P. M.

Company, Legiteman C. R. 16e, commanding, on Friday, September 9, at 7 or lock P. M.

B Company, Captain Jos N. Flersal, on Friday, September 9, at 8 o clock P. M.

L Company, Captain Islanc Slair, Jr., on Friday, September 9, at 8 o clock P. M.

B Company, Captain Islanc Slair, Jr., on Saturday, September 10, at 7 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain Islanc Slair, Jr., on Saturday, September 10, at 7 or lock P. M.

G Company, Captain Islanc Slair, Jr., on Saturday, September 10, at 7 or lock P. M.

H Company, Captain Islanc, Start, September 10, at 7 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain F. P. Nicholson, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain S. P. Warner, on Saturday, September 10, at 8 or lock P. M.

THIRD REGIMENT.

A Company, Captain B. B. Davis, on Monday, September 10, at 8 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Harvey, on Tuesday, September 19, at 8 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Harvey, on Tuesday, September 19, at 8 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Warner, on Saturday, September 19, at 1 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Saturday, September 10, at 8 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Yan Tyke, in GREMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 18, at 7 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Yan Tyke, in GREMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 18, at 6 or lock P. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Yan Tyke, in GREMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 18, at 6 or lock F. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Yan Tyke, in GREMANTOWN, on Wednesday, September 19, at 6 or lock F. M.

C Company, Captain B. F. Ya

Ward - Shall the Draft take place? It will take about TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS to clear the ward from draft. We are short PIVE THOUSAND

ward from draft. We are short Five THOUSAND DOLLARS. Those who have not contributed will please come forward with their money, or the draft must take place. The men can be had if the money is raised. Send your money to

A. H. Fit ANCISCUS,

Treasurer Tenth Ward Bounty Fund,

set 6t 1529 ARCH Street, and 613 MARKET Street. EIGHTH WARD BOUNTY FUND.—THE citizens of the Eighth Ward who desire to associate in the requirements of the draft, are notified that the time is fast passing away in which men can be got. Every citizen of the Ward is ursunity called an to raise subscriptions among his neighbors, and to, forward all collections at once to

S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT St.

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS., COL. A. A. LECHLER. 8525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid \$425 immediately, \$32.38 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments. Pay \$16 Per Month - Clothing and Subsistence. The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER,

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Hogiment, and leave your families well provided for. NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY! au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS. HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

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THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN For One, Two, or Three Years' Mon. Call at once, at No. 533 CHEENUT Street, below SIXTH, If you want to Enlist.

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I OARRY LEE.
A. L. BONAFFON,

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARshal, First District, Pa., No. 248 S. THERD Street,
Philadelphia, August II, 1894.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary
subjects connected with the Encolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of meaturnlahed, Citizens are requested to make applies ton to
the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such
information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at
Washinston. Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-Goneral.

WILLIAM R. LEHMAN,
an12-if Captain and Provost Marshal. BOUNTY FOR MARINES. - WANTED

for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied uses to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Tards and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign totions.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compansation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon collectment.
Marines receive Frize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting

Rendezvess, N. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Sprace Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock. G. G. McCAWLEY, and-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

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Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furiouchs, asoding
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WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS,
PAN, and all description of claims against the
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MONEY—We have a full first of prizes now payable, and
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